

This policy has been adopted by UNC Hospitals for its use in infection control. It is provided to you as information only.

Attachment 2: Summary of Interpretation of Tuberculin Skin Tests

1. A reaction of ≥ 5 mm is classified as positive in:
 - HIV-positive persons
 - Recent contacts of TB case
 - Fibrotic changes on chest radiograph consistent with old TB
 - Patients with organ transplants and other immunosuppressed patients (receiving the equivalent of > 15 mg/d Prednisone for > 1 mo or other types of immunosuppressant therapies)
2. A reaction of ≥ 10 mm is classified as positive in all persons who do not meet any of the criteria above but do have other risk factors for TB including:
 - Recent arrivals (< 5 yr) from high-prevalence countries
 - Injection drug users
 - Residents and healthcare personnel (HCP)* of high-risk congregate settings:
 - prisons and jails, nursing homes and other healthcare facilities, residential facilities for AIDS patients, group homes and homeless shelters
 - Mycobacteriology laboratory personnel
 - Persons with clinical conditions that make them high-risk: silicosis, diabetes mellitus, chronic renal failure, some hematologic disorders (e.g., leukemias and lymphomas), other specific malignancies (e.g., carcinoma of the head or neck and lung), weight loss of $> 10\%$ of ideal body weight, gastrectomy, jejunioileal bypass
 - Children < 4 yrs. of age or infants, children, and adolescents exposed to adults in high-risk categories
3. Induration of ≥ 15 mm is classified as positive for persons with no risk factors for TB.

* For persons who are otherwise at low risk and are tested at entry into employment, a reaction of > 15 mm induration is considered positive.

